

Alexandria Price Current.				
CORRECTED WEEKLY.				
Articles.	Per.	Prices		
		Dolla. Cts. D. C.		
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2 66		
Navy		3 23		
Pilot		4 50		
Crackers		5		
Beef cargo No. 1.	bb.	12		
Bacon	lb.	12 1/2	scarce	
Butter for export		18	a	20
Coffee, West India		32		33
Cotton		22	entry	
Chocolate		22		25
Candles Mould		20		21
Dipt		19		20
Spermaceti		50		53
Cheese, American		12 1/2		14
English		none		
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	36		
Fish, Salmon	bb.	none		
Herrings		4		5
Mackrel		8		
Shad		7 50		80
Flax Seed		75		10
Flour Superfine		4 50		
Fine		4		
Midlings		3 50		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.	50		
Wheat		70		
Rye		50		
Barley		1		
Hides, Spanish	lb.	12 1/2		
Hemp	awt.	9		
Hogslard	lb.	15		
Iron	ton	125 130		
Leather, Sole	lb.	22		
Lime	bb.	2 25		
Limes		5		
Lemons, box		10		
Oak timber and scantling		5		7
Pine scantling		2		3
Boards 4-4		1 70		
5-4		2 10		
White do. common 4-4		1 50		
do. clear 4-4		2 50		
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. N.		4 50		
Common		3 50		
Cypress 24		3		
Do. 18		2		
Staves hhd.		28		
bb.		20		
bb. Red Oak		10		
hhd. do.		9		
Meal	bus.	62 1/2		
Molasses	gal.	40		45
Nankens	piece	90		
Pork prime	bb.	10		10
Cargo		15		16
Southern 2d qual.		15		16
Plaister Paris c. pr. ton		6 50		
Do. retail		8		
Pimento		27		
Pepper		24		
Porter, American doz.		2 25		
London		none		
Rice	100lbs.	4 50		
Soap, Amer. white	lb. dwt.	10		11
Do. brown		9		
Castile		15		17
Salt-Petre, refined		31		
Not refined		14		
Spirits	gall.	1		5 1/2
Brandy 4th proof		1		1 12 1/2
Rum Jam. 4th do		1		85
Antigua 2d		48		50
American		48		53
Whiskey		48		
Sugar H. white	100lb	12		
Do. brown		11		
Candy white		13		
Do. brown		11		
Muscovado 1st qual.		11 50		
Do. 2d do.		10 50		plenty.
Do. 3d do.		10		
Loaf	lb.	19		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.	70		
Lisbon		80		
Cadiz		60 70		plenty.
Liverpool blow		65		
Do. coarse		75		
Turk Island		95		
Isle of May		70		75
Liverpool fine sack		8		
Shot all sizes	cwt.	15		
Sheetings, Russia piece		22		
Steel blistered	cwt.	8 66		
Crowley		17		18
TOBACCO, Alex. Ins.				
Tobacco Md.	100lbs			
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.				
Do. 2d				
Virginia				
Lower do.				
Rappahanock				
Teas, Y. Hyson lb		90		100
Imperial		1 40		1 50
Tallow, Amer.		16		scarce
Wax Bees		37 1/2		
Wines, Madeira pipe	260			300
Lisbon	gal.	1 25		1 33
Sherry		1 50		1 75
Teneriffe		80		1 20
Claret	doz.	8		12
Malaga	gal.	95		1
Port		1 50		scarce.
Pin, in boxes		19		20
PRICE OF STOCKS.				
Alexandria Bank,		195		
Potomac do		87 1/2		
Banking on London, par.				

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE

On the motion for admitting an agent of the Yazoo company to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the claim.

FRIDAY, February 12.

Mr. Troup said they were not permitted to avoid a discussion on this subject. With every disposition to express ourselves with coolness, said he, gentlemen have not permitted us to do it; they have gone into the merits of the question, and censured us for expressing an opinion. I oppose the admission of these persons, not on account of myself; I speak for the dignity of the house. It would be a matter of indifference to me individually, how many practising attorneys were admitted within the bar of the house to advocate the claim; but if such a person were admitted, if he did not confine himself to the most indubitable facts, and these established by the most unquestionable testimony, I would arrest him in every step of his progress, a situation most unfavorable to rational and satisfactory investigation. Why are we so anxiously opposed to this claim, we are asked? Is it not obvious, if you compensate the claim, you determine that Georgia had no right to pass her rescinding act, and if you determine Georgia had no right to pass her rescinding act, you declare in fact that she fraudulently sold you the property of the claimants? For another reason too which comes home to the feelings of every man.

When an infant state, as Georgia was in the year 1795, rising to consequence by her own resources, with a character to form and a credit to establish, its people will disposed & ambitious of an honest fame—when such a state is blasted in its first budding by the pestiferous breath of this foul monster Yazoo, it is enough to stir up in any man of sensibility for his country the most angry passions, and if we are intemperate we seek our justification and apology in the integrity of the house.—We do not enter into the merits of the claim, when we are in this way driven into a desultory discussion against our will. The subject is not before the house; we shall speak in another manner when we come to the merits of the main question. We are told here over and over again that the preservation of harmony is all important—that the crisis demands union—that the state of our affairs demands such things as will tend to awaken all the dormant and turbulent emotions by the very gentlemen who are the first to cry peace when it seems they are determined there shall be no peace. Let gentlemen give us credit for our moderation and forbearance; let those be esteemed the real friends of this most admirable system of administration who set their faces against corruption in every shape, who strive to purge the country of the lawless banditti which infests every corner of it, of Yazooism, which is the mother of corruption. It has been stated by my colleague that the interference of the legislature of Massachusetts has been unbecoming, improper and unworthy of her. I say so too. If Massachusetts—I do not mean the people of that state, for I believe them generally to be virtuous & well disposed; but if the government of Massachusetts will array herself against Georgia, and on the side of Yazoo corruption, if she will prostitute her power and sovereignty to the basest and vilest of all purposes, let her stand to the consequence. And if her governor, as my colleague has told you, will descend from the dignity of his station to patronize Yazoo, if he will prostitute the dignity of his high office to the most ignoble purposes, he ought to be tumbled from his seat; and I trust there is virtue enough in Massachusetts to put him down. Has the gentleman from Massachusetts read the Yazoo memorial? I did read it and was thunderstruck. What does this governor say? That the violation of claim in a free country is a violation of fundamental axioms, and may lead to a violation of the social compact! This governor Sullivan threatens you with a violation of the social compact—this man of Yazoo fame, and of speculating morals, threatens you with a dissolution of the social compact—he purposes to march his thirty thousand men into the Mississippi territory; and this agent whom it is proposed to introduce, is his pioneer. Is not what I have stated fact? It is in black and white and now on record, that the governor of Massachusetts has thus threatened you; and yet gentlemen can express their wonder and astonishment that we have feelings and express them! He hoped the motion would be rejected.

Mr. Chandler said that the very decent and modest manner in which the gentleman from Georgia had treated the governor and legislature of Massachusetts would need but little reply. Gentlemen would judge whether that decency which is always requisite had been observed. The governor in that case had acted in obedience to an order of the legislature; it then became his duty; and he had no more than complied with it. As to the claim, said Mr. C. I know nothing, as I have

said before. I have repeatedly heard it said here that the legislature of Georgia which originated it was corrupt, and I do not doubt the fact, or that they were corrupted by people out of Georgia. But it seems to me that it is very extraordinary that there should be such an objection to have light thrown upon the subject; and all the petitioners ask is, that they may be heard that the thing may be fairly investigated; and it would not be a great injury to the gentlemen once to turn their attention to the subject.

Mr. Effes said he had not been present when the original motion was presented to the house this session; but he supposed that the unusual respect shewn to this subject on the present occasion was owing to the respectful form in which it had been produced to the house. It has become fashionable to say observed Mr. E. that these Yazoo claimants have never had a fair chance of bringing their claim before the public. What is the fact? The first year in which I had the honor of a seat in this house, the subject was amply and fully discussed; in the second also, as well as various other periods; and every man living in a country where newspapers circulated, is well acquainted with it. It seems that the claim is now brought forward in a new form, like a scoundrel introduced into decent company in a new garb, who wishes to become the head of the company into which he is introduced. Last session the claim was rejected here; it has been renewed under a respectable authority. But because we have treated the memorial of a state with respect, are we to admit one of the gang interested in the original fraud within our walls? I hope not. Let the same course be pursued with this claim as with every other; at least let not an odious distinction be made in their favor. Have you not been told of a venerable patriot now hobbling in your lobby, whose claim you refused to hear by counsel? And will you grant to Yazoo speculators the privilege which you refused to him? This very company who now pray for a hearing might have been heretofore heard, and why were they not?—They were then perfectly indifferent about a compromise; they would indeed have accepted a compromise if offered, but they were not anxious about it; they wished to frighten the nation into an act of injustice. But now the tables are turned—the laws of last session or the session before, have put down Yazooism forever, have taught them to come forward now and claim a right, which five years ago they spurned. Whenever this subject is brought up, I shall meet it in every form, and so long as I am able oppose it with my voice.

[To be continued.]

The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Control render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

Washington Society.

THE members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified to attend an Anniversary Meeting of the said Society, at Gadsby's hotel, on Monday, the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock, to the Episcopal church, where an Oration will be delivered by one of its members JOHN LAW, Esq.—The different Uniform Companies & Militia are respectfully invited to join in celebration of the day.

By direction of the Standing Committee,
G. Deneale, Sec'y.

N. B. The Standing Committee have agreed with Mr. Gadsby for the Birth Night Ball, on the usual terms. A subscription paper is lodged at the bar.

The Volunteer Company of Alexandria are requested to have their arms and accoutrements in readiness to join in celebration of the approaching 22d.

By order,
WM. F. GRAY, 1st serg't.

February 11

The Members of the *Ri-Company* are requested to meet at the market square, at 10 o'clock, on the 22d instant, to join in the procession contemplated in honor of the day. The privates are especially requested to appear with their arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By request of the 2d Lieutenant,
H. FIELD, 1st Serjeant.

February 16.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY
Callett and Fisk.

From the A. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

DIFFERENCES WITH AMERICA.

Under this head, we gave in the Commercial Advertiser of last evening, the first part of a very interesting article from the London Morning Chronicle. The writer thus concludes:

BUT to return to the interest of our own country.

It is said, that our losses and variations which it is admitted must follow from war, would come back again with fresh advantages with the peace, which our arms would speedily enforce. Nothing can be more fallacious than this expectation. If the present dispute should ferment into national hostility, America will manufacture immediately for herself; and it will be extremely difficult to prevent the emigration of your spinners, whilst the stagnation of your trade continues, even supposing it be but temporary. The raw material she has already—the rice plantations in Carolina have to a great extent been converted to the growth of cotton, and Louisiana alone would grow enough to manufacture for the whole habitable world. But, supposing her manufactures not to reach us first to supply luxuries (which they certainly would not) she would manufacture cheap goods—would make it a national distinction to wear them, and penal to wear any other. I know that this was contemplated during the American revolution, the independence had not taken place; and that it is talked of now from one end of America to another. This is a most serious consideration. The effect of such a spirit of industry, turned suddenly on manufacture, would not cease again upon a peace which the pressure of our arms might produce. When the ordinary course of human luxuries and necessities is stopped up, so as no longer to run habitually upon the fabrics and commodities of particular nations, who have enjoyed a monopolistic monopoly in the commerce of the world, no man living can anticipate return, or know what course it will take. Like the sea or mighty rivers, when forced by floods or tempests on their accustomed directions, seldom run back again to their ancient beds.

Before I leave this subject let me say his majesty's present ministers to be how they try any rash experiments on the trade of this country by any other blockade, in consequence of the return of France to obstruct it. Let them wear Europe from our manufactures, attempting to shut them out altogether, least new habits of luxury and new channels to supply them should start up. Let them take their chance of finding their will the storm is overblown, and by a policy, as it regards America, look to the infinite resources which are from pole to pole the new western presents to us. The late ill-contrived rump, unauthorized landing in La Haye proves nothing against the probability of success which may be expected hereafter the meditated plans of a vigorous and prudent government. We should be looked merely to commerce, and not to the element. We should have held out to inhabitants the safe pursuit of their own interests, and not have attempted to place standard of conquest in such distant regions, which, with our limited population was impossible to maintain by force. This mistake may, and I hope will be rectified hereafter. The people of England ought more cheerfully to subscribe to expenses of such plans, however unsuccessful in the beginning, than to the vain attempt of weighing the powers of a rupee in an imaginary balance, which is the labor of a century and a half, and in our scale being kicked up in the air with the loss of 5 millions of money, all the nations of the earth have descended together in the other. Who knows by this wise policy the Divine providence may be preparing the light of the world and all the blessings of civilized life, to follow in its train, for nations to be rescued from darkness; and that this war (so long has been) of the most extensive human blessings? Who knows but the emperor of France may live to see instead of obtaining universal empire ways that are unjust and unwarranted his ambition is only raising up more numerous communities to balance his power and in due time to break it into the pieces is past. It is only by human means that human advantages are to be obtained on the vantage ground. Nothing can be done by Great Britain can be improved

—she will only rise in power and moderation of Let us now examine the amount and value between this country and continental it now is, the vexatious search of measures their voyage to determine whether considered, as an object scale of the advantage of a warship, with fishing nation to be seen cable arrangement on the If the American government systematically management of our sailors and causes of their country to enact such laws, or them when enacted, as to prevent the evil complained of it to be a just and necessary whatever might be the if, on the other hand, she fer to Great Britain every evil which wholesome law execution can produce, reclaim deserters, by a search in her own and all such regulations to render as might be agreed on governments, I should think British statesman to execute out admitting that a refusal, would be a just cause of dedication to the American posing their country to unity of a war with Great such a measure would be to us upon the scale of which I mean the direction of the greater number reclaimed by such amicable by the most rigid and vessels upon the high taking into account the not of peace merely, but course with a nation who manufactures is continuing whose immensely extended shipping would enable France to aid so mischievous of our colonies and our liever that by the utmost American ships at sea to we have reclaimed at a season, or that it is possible by that species of ministers themselves see the practice is open to at their late proclamation to mand our ships should occasional persons whom But, allowing all due proportion for the execution it in the end it does not appear to be therefore be respectful; the law of respect not apply in cases where own subjects; the office sufficient warrant for the period, if he knows nothing, and thus probable a without even the shadow not mean that the right be brought in question, erise of it should be that there is probable cause of tive information, fit to be instead of the exercise of nate and vexatious search of navigation and two governments should such laws and regulation technicaly secure to each of its own subjects. If it without doing, each nation exercise of its rights, after probably with less irrit expense by the arrangement.

There are the observations to a very obscure source for the consideration American government a customer to express my I can hardly expect that manding public attention subject to extort it; that that the retention of one that near for war which is fastidious on the general and in a country. If should be unfortunately secured time is not v my affairs will prevail

There is to G. Britain most serious; slowly arising consequences to to America would be progress of a century v some of the hostility w the government or his retention of both na have a notion of the p a war with Mr. p cited from the h com in the h de of the most g and should g and for individ by e

commercial Advertiser.
WITH AMERICA.
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she will only rise in dignity by the mild-
ness and moderation of her councils.
Let us now examine in a very few words
the nature and value of the controversy
between this country and the United States
concerning the right of search of merchant ships for de-
serters in their voyages, in order, coolly
to determine whether it can be rationally
considered as an object fit to be put in the
scale against the advantages of peace and
good fellowship, with a growing and flour-
ishing nation to be secured by some ami-
cable arrangement on the subject.
If the American government (as has been
asserted) systematically pursues the encour-
agement of our sailors to desert the service
and cause of their country, or should refuse
to enact such laws, or faithfully to execute
them when enacted, as might effectually pre-
vent the evil complained of, I should consid-
er it to be a just and necessary cause of war
whatever might be the consequences. But,
if, on the other hand, she will bona fide pro-
fer to G. Britain every protection against the
evil which wholesome laws and their faithful
execution can produce, and every facility to
reclaim deserters, by authorised and assisted
search in her own and all other ports, and by
such regulations to render the system effectual
as might be agreed on between the two go-
vernments, I should think it sound policy in a
British statesman to except it. Because with-
out admitting that a refusal on our part to do
so, would be a just cause of hostility or a vin-
dication to the American government for ex-
posing their country to the unspeakable cala-
mity of a war with Great Britain, yet I think
such a measure would be most advantageous
to us upon the scale of mere calculation; by
which I mean the direct and narrow calcula-
tion of the greater number of seamen to be
reclaimed by such amicable arrangement, than
by the most rigid and vexatious search of
vessels upon the high seas: without at all
taking into account the immense advantages,
not of peace merely, but of the friendly inter-
course with a nation whose demands for our
manufactures is continually increasing, and
whose immensely extended and numerous
shipping would enable her, in alliance with
France, to aid so mischievously in the distress
of our colonies, and our trade. I do not be-
lieve, that by the utmost exertions in stopping
American ships at sea to search for deserters
we have reclaimed at an annual average 200
seamen, or that it is possible to improve our
remedy by that species of hostility. His M.
ministers themselves seem to be sensible, that
the practice is open to abuse, by directing in
their late proclamation that the officers com-
manding our ships should only employ on such
occasions persons whom they can fully trust.
But, allowing all due praise to the proclama-
tion for the caution it in fact means nothing;
the cap. in does not appoint his officers and
cannot therefore be responsible for their mis-
conduct; the law of respondent superior does
not apply in cases where an employe his
own servants; the officers commission is a
sufficient warrant for the confidence of his su-
perior, if he knows nothing against his charac-
ter; and this probable abuse is acknowledged
without even the shadow of a remedy. I do
not mean that the right of search should at all
be brought in question, or that even the ex-
ercise of it should be abandoned in cases where
there is probable cause from direct and posi-
tive information, fit to be relied on; but that
instead of the exercise of a general, indiscrimi-
nate and vexatious search, to the interruption
of free navigation and national harmony, the
two governments should bona fide concert
in such laws and regulations as should most ef-
fectually secure to each nation the services
of its own subjects. If the evil continued not
withstanding, each nation might resort to the
exercise of its rights, after a limited period,
probably with less irritation after a fruitless
experiment by the arrangement I have pro-
posed.
There are the observations which have oc-
curred to a very obscure individual, so neces-
sary to the consideration of the British and
American government and people. Little ac-
cused to express my sentiments to others
I can safely expect that my letter can com-
mand public attention, further than the
subject extort it; much less can I hope
that the exertion of one individual can stem
that torrent of war which seems to have laid such
fast hold on the general mind both in America
and in this country. If the two governments
should unfortunately second this popular delu-
sion, the time is not very far distant when
my efforts will prevail.
The loss to G. Britain by a war would be
most serious; slowly and wastefully extend-
ing its consequences to the future. The loss
to America would be instantaneous. The
prosperity of a century would not repair what
one day's hostility would destroy; whilst
some great orator or historian looking upon
the destruction of both nations, and indeed the
retrogression of the civilised world, would
have pointed with Mr Burke in the striking
passage cited from his works upon a
delusion to stain the history of the same
country with the most contemptible and in-
decent of crimes; and that neither human
grandeur nor individual men seem capa-
ble of being guided by experience, although

that very capacity is the principal character-
istic of our species which lifts us above the
beasts that perish.
A. B.
9th November, 1807.
* * * It is necessary for us to say that this let-
ter was in our hands several days before the ap-
pearance of his majesty's orders in council; and
was detained by the daily influx of temporary
matter.
NEW YORK, February 15.
Latest from Europe.
Captain Delano, who arrived yesterday, has
favored the editors of the New York Gazette
with London papers to the evening of the 17th
December, three days later than before re-
ceived. They contain but little news. The
following articles are copied from the Com-
er:
LONDON, December 15.
We received this morning several letters
from Plymouth, all of which state, that a
confident expectation prevails in that town of
the immediate arrival of important intelli-
gence from sir Sidney Smith. The universal
opinion is, that the Tagus is his destination;
in confirmation of which, a letter from Val-
mouth has been cited, stating that dispatches
were forwarded from that port by the Alban
cutter, not Albion, as mentioned in the other
papers, addressed "To rear-admiral sir S.
Smith, at Lisbon." On the same day an ex-
press from Falmouth passed thro' Plymouth,
and it was currently reported, that the gallant
admiral had taken fort St. Julien, and proceed-
ed up the Tagus, where, after a warm con-
test, he had effected the capture of the Por-
tuguese and Russian squadrons in that river.
This is an idle report and we mention it mere-
ly to show the public feeling and expectation
upon the subject. That sir Sidney Smith has
struck a blow before this, we think, however,
there can be little doubt. The best informed
people at Plymouth have been, since Satur-
day, on the look out, expecting the arrival
of some crippled ships, as an order was given
on that day to the king's pilots of that port,
to be on the alert, and ready at a moment's
notice.
We have received papers and letters from
Holland to the 5th inst. They contain an ac-
count of the opening of the Dutch legislative
assembly on the 23d ult. In their address,
presented by their president to king Louis,
they express an eager and anxious wish for
peace, and the answer shews, that Louis is
only a nominal king, that he wields a barren
sceptre, and that the power to make his coun-
try flourish is in the hands of another. He
says to his distressed subjects—"You will see
that, notwithstanding the peace upon the con-
tinent, our situation is yet extremely difficult;
but still we may finally hope, that, by a ge-
neral peace, we may reach the end of our mis-
eries." Yes; and they will see, that, so far
from having the power to do good, he has not
even the power to promise. The Dutch frogs
may indeed be truly said, so far as regards
Louis, to have a log for their king. It ap-
pears, then, that Bonaparte is not anxious to
conceal the distressed situation in which the
continent is placed by his measures. If he
were, this kind of language would not be
permitted in Holland. Whether his conduct
in this respect is the consequence of indiffer-
ence to human suffering, or whether he is re-
ally disposed to peace, and takes this me-
thod of shewing us that he has strong motives
to desire it, we leave to our readers to deter-
mine.
There is no mention made of the changes
reported to be about to take place in the go-
vernment of Holland.
Among other articles, there is a decree of
the Dutch government, prohibiting the future
negotiation of all bills drawn by or on any of
the subjects of Great Britain; and ordering
such other restrictions as go to the effectual
interdiction of all commercial intercourse be-
tween this country and Holland.
Private letters from Petersburg, received
by the Gottenburgh mail, state the important
fact, that most of the old nobility of Russia
had presented a strong remonstrance to the
emperor against the present policy of his
councils, which had led to the injurious con-
sequence of a war with Great Britain, instead
of cultivating the friendship and alliance of
that power, which, it is justly observed, the
true interest of Russia so obviously require.
The reply of the emperor was not known at
the date of the latest letters from Peters-
burgh; it was looked for with an interest
commensurate to the importance of the sub-
ject; and, in the mean time the people, as
well as the principal nobility, did not affect to
conceal the deep feeling of resentment they
entertained at the present disgraceful predo-
minance of Gallic influence in the councils of
his imperial majesty.
Some letters from Helsingburgh, of the
3d instant, state, that his Swedish majesty
was still there, but that he was about to set
out upon a tour through his dominions. The
motive of this tour is stated to be the desire
of the king to fortify those positions which
he thinks may enable him to maintain the
independence of his territory, and to per-
severe in his resolution of adherence to this
country. For this purpose his majesty is ex-

pected immediately to proceed towards Fin-
land.
A vessel arrived yesterday from Memel,
after a very short passage. She brought no
intelligence, except some melancholy ac-
counts of the effects of a scarcity, which, it
is said, has now become general, and is se-
verely felt in every part of the Prussian do-
minions.
The king of Prussia is still at Memel,
where he lives quite in a retired way.
December 17.
Sir Arthur Paget, is arrived from the Me-
diterranean, and dispatches have been receiv-
ed from lord Collingwood. We understand
that sir Arthur was not able to accomplish the
object of his mission.
General Spencer's and general M'Far-
lane's horses were shipped yesterday, and
the expedition, it is now understood, was
certainly to sail on Saturday. It only waited
for some ordnance transports from Woolwich
which were expected at Spithead this morn-
ing.
Several documents of the highest import-
ance are said to have been transmitted to go-
vernment relative to the designs of Bonaparte.
They are signed by him and Talley-
rand; and upon comparing the signatures
with those to official papers in the possession
of government, no doubt, we understand, re-
mains, of their being genuine. Not having
seen the documents; having heard nothing of
their contents; and wholly uninformed of the
manner in which government became pos-
sessed of them, we are unable to pronounce
any opinion upon the subject. But the sig-
natures may be genuine, and yet the docu-
ments may not deserve much confidence or
credit. It is possible that Bonaparte and his
crafty minister may have prepared them for
the purpose of misleading the government
with respect to their designs.
The late ministers, speaking of Bonaparte's
policy in America, assert, that "it would be
insanity in him not to conciliate the Ameri-
cans just in the proportion as our ministers
are anxious to provoke them." By what ac-
tion this anxiety has been manifested we are
yet to learn; but we perfectly well remem-
ber that many of those who are now so desir-
ous to have it believed that ministers wish to
provoke America, accused them of having
too strong a disposition to cede to her. It
is extraordinary what a sensibility certain per-
sons have in this country, to every thing by
which the interests of America are likely to
be effected—they are always ready to presume
every thing against us—had they their whole
fortunes vested in America they could not be
more tremblingly alive—they never consider
her conduct with any degree of suspicion or
displeasure. We should be glad to know
what America has done that should entitle
her to such particular favor and tenderness
from us? She entices our seamen to desert
and refuses to give them up—she submits to
every aggression on the part of France—she
uses every artifice to inflame her people a-
gainst us, whilst she lightly touches upon the
hostile measure adopted by our enemy—and
yet we are not to complain, nor do any thing
that may tend "to provoke her." Have these
persons heard of her insulting demand to us,
to surrender our right of searching her mer-
chant vessels, and do they characterize our
determined rejection of that demand, "as an
anxiety to provoke her?" We have been re-
peatedly reminded that it is the mutual in-
terest of the two countries to remain in peace.
It might be supposed then that where the in-
terests were mutual there would be a mutual
disposition to make sacrifices or concessions
for the purpose of obtaining an object desira-
ble to each. But when the American advo-
cates descend to particulars, we find that their
idea of mutual interest is, that the demands
should all be on the side of America, and the
concessions all on the side of Great Britain—
A strange kind of reciprocity this—a recipro-
city all on one side.
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.
Captain Dickens, who arrived yesterday in
23 days from Barbados informs, that at the
time of his sailing, there were afloat in the
harbor, 9000 barrels of flour, besides other
provisions and live stock—flour was 12 dol-
lars. The embargo had been laid as a pre-
cautionary measure.
He further informs, that the blockade of
Martinique commenced on the 20th of Jan.
and was enforced by four frigates.
Arrived, the schooner Silenus, Dickins, 28
days from Barbados, & 12 from Turks-Island.
Left at Barbados, Jan. 22, forty-two sail
of American vessels, embargoed, which was
laid on the 10th of Jan. and still existed when
the Silenus sailed. One or two American
vessels were permitted to sail, by petitioning
the president of the island. Among the ves-
sels there, were, brig George, Canfield, of
Hartford, from New-London; Diana, Aslop,
of Middletown, from New-London; ship
Keziah, Thompson, of New Haven, from
North Carolina; brig Mercury, Luckett,
arrived in eighteen days from Alexandria,
with the news of the embargo; Lucy,
Green, from ditto; President, Smith, from
do. for Antigua; Mehtable, Horne, from
Norfolk; schr Eliza, Shaw, from Newbern;
brig Julia, Woodward, from Alexandria; brig
Charles, Pond, of N. Haven; schr Two Bro-
thers, of Newburgh, for T. Island, next day.
Left at T. Island, the sloop Ursula, Stillman,

ton sail next day for N. York, and a Philadel-
phia ship—Passengers in the Silenus, Mr. &
Mrs. Carvalho. [The Silenus has performed
her voyage in 60 days including 18 days em-
bargo after she was ready for sea.] The
schr Nimrod of Baltimore, when out 30 days
from St. Sebastians, was dismantled on the
Banks, and afterwards captured and sent into
Barbadoes, where she arrived in 56 days.
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
THE NEGOTIATION.
We hear, and we believe the informa-
tion correct, that a suspension of the ne-
gotiation between our government and that
of Great Britain, took place on Thursday.
It is said that our government require Mr.
Rose to specify the reparation his govern-
ment is willing to make for the attack on
the Chesapeake—while Mr. Rose has re-
quired that our government should previ-
ously rescind the proclamation issued on
that occasion. It is presumed, however,
that the present aspect of affairs in Europe
will induce out of the parties to yield. We
sincerely hope that an amicable termination
may take place, and it is our opinion that
such will be the final issue.
[Wash. Fed.
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Norfolk
Herald, dated
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.
"I have seen Ellicott's letter—it contains
the most positive and damning proofs of the
Spanish pension together with other matters
worthy of note. You shall have a copy of it,
together with other circumstances as yet un-
seen by the public eye. It is believed that
Ellicott will not be summoned since he knows
too much."
"Some things are in preparation that will
bring before the people of this country some
very interesting and curious facts concerning
CERTAIN NEGOTIATIONS with a foreign pow-
er—(not France!)"
"LEWISBURG, Dec. 11th, 1807.
"My last informed you of the treaty that
was concluded by the chamber of commerce
with the French general Miot, respecting
the liberation of the sequestered goods, in
consequence of the then unexpected change
of this government. I had hoped some delay
would have been gained, or that some event
would have turned up in this period of won-
ders; that a liberation might have been grant-
ed at least to the American property without
according to the conditions stipulated. I re-
gret to advise you that this has not been the
case; and a few days subsequent to my last, a
notice was issued by the chamber of commerce
under authority of the French general, noti-
fying to the interested, that unless the goods
were redeemed in three days, paying the sum
of forty five per cent. on their estimation,
viz. 30 per cent. cash, and ten per cent. in
notes with endorsers at 4, 5, and 6 months,
the same would be immediately put up to
sale. In this extremity I had no other alter-
native left but to accede to the imposition
which has also been done by the other houses
in the American line. The whole amount
sequestered was about 285,000 dollars. I will
write you again, and now enclose you the no-
tice posted this morning—by this you will
observe our change of government. Who is
to succeed thereto is still unknown, or whe-
ther Tuscany will not be incorporated in the
kingdom of Italy is yet a question."
"The French flag and arms are now every
where displayed, and from to-day all public
acts run in the name of the emperor. The
queen left Florence yesterday, presumed for
Milan."

WATCH LOST.
LOST on the 10th instant, at Annapolis,
at the house lately occupied by Mr. John
Gwynn, (late Gatons tavern,) a double cased
silver watch, makers name "George Leveley,
Baltimore," No. 23. If the same is returned
to Mr. Henry Grammar, Annapolis; Joseph
M'Murry, Georgetown; James Galt, Watch-
maker Alexandria or the Editor of this paper
they will receive a reward of Five Dollars,
and the thanks of the owner.
Feb. 22. 3c.
Five Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday
evening last,
A Negro Man named DAMON,
ABOUT five feet ten inches high, twenty
one years of age, slender made, and a
likely fellow. Had on when he went away a
blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped
swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took
with him sundry other clothes. It is expect-
ed he has gone to Georgetown or Washington.
The above reward will be given for appre-
hending said fellow and reasonable charges if
brought home.
John Gadsby.
Feb. 22. 1aw3c

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, tailor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long; and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

Also,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton—Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2aw1f

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containin about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four-Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 723 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

Landing and for Sale.

From the brig *Favourite*, capt. John G. Ladd
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd

Also from brig *Ruth*, capt. John G. Ladd
24 bls. and 2 hds. RUM
Linsed, Spermaceti and Tanners' SOAP LEATHER, COFFISM in SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY.

THREE comfortable dwelling houses, with elegant stores, on the south of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, James R. Riddle and Co. The situation considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden. A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on the side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick house in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public market, occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick living houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well fitted brick dwelling house, in Charleston, S. C. formerly the property of Van derford, with a large garden and the storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Ford. And a vacant lot on the main street in central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum-Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well wooded; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lee, living near the Gum-Spring, will show the tract to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester, and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey on the south side of Gladly Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that county, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Chesapeake river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 200 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, and one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this tract.

Any part of the above described properties we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON.

RICHARD VEITCH.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at
On every Tuesday
WILL BA

At the Vendue Store,
Water s

A Variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which

the bills of the day—
which are on limitation
which are established,
viewed and purchased at
and prices.

P. G. M

Wanted
A middle aged woman
ing a house. To one
tal wages will be given
ter.

HEMP FOR

I HAVE on hand, for
CLEAN COUN
to sell for cash, or on a
Bry

December 30

PROF

CUT AND

A N
PROFILE I
DONE IN GOLD

NEXT door to Mr.
King-Street, near
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

Choice Cognac
3 hds. West-Indi
10 qr. casks L. P.
16 casks Rice,
185 Shares Marine In
For Sale by
Cat

November 12.

RAILS W

The Subscriber
chase about two thous
RAILS, to be delivered
run.

Jan. 15.

TO R

and possession given on
the

The three stor
On the corner of King
now occupied by Mr.
terms apply to Col. G
next door, or to the au

N

City of Washington,

JAMES S

Offers for sa
25 hogheads Mu
10 bags green Coff
13 hogheads well
5 pipes Cogniac I
12 quarter casks S
12 bales Tennessee

And as
A general assortment
Spiruous Liquors, To

BRYAN I

HAS FOR
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks I
12 do. particular
15 do. Malaga
13 pipes old cogn
5 do. 4th proof I
5 hds. 3d proof
1 do. first quality
5 do. green cop
1 do. alum
23 do. brown sug
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 do. young I
10 do. hyson ski
5 do. Imperial
100 bags green col
150 bags madder
50 do. ground gi
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, w
5 kegs salt pete

A quantity of fine
At all times he has
imly use on hand—
articles—all of which
former terms.